VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0967435

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Ananya Samaiyar

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/8/22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

Rajendra Nagar

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

VISION IAS

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 246 of our constitution provides for distribution of subjects between the Union List, State List and Concurrent List. The Seventh schedule provides for it (the distribution of subjects)

Revisiting Seventh Schedule : Time Ripe

(1) For better rationalisation of subjects
⇓
removing redundant subjects

(2) Increasing centralisation of 7th schedule demands for revisit
(Eg) No. of subjects in state list decreased, concurrent increased

(3) Demand from states → for greater autonomy over subjects
(Eg) Education earlier in state list now in concurrent list (42nd AA)
States oppose such acts

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Including of emergent subject in the list

(Eg) Cybercrime

(5) Increase democratic control of residuary subjects (Article 248)

⇓

Sarkaria ~~Santharam~~ Committee Recommendation:

Residuary Subjects should be transferred in concurrent list

(6) Increase cooperative federalism

Issues
- → Reluctance by Centre
- → some ~~version~~ concurrent subjects can't be shifted to state → need for both centre - state involvement

(Eg) Forest

Way forward

(1) Accepting Recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission and Punchi Commission

(2) greater deliberation through Inter-State Council

with proper cooperation, the 7th Schedule can be gradually optimised

2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Online dispute resolution mechanism refers to the resolution of various disputes through the digital medium. It provides for an easy dispute resolution Mechanism

Advantages

1) More transparent resolution of dispute

2) Increase efficiency of resolution

3) Reduce burden on Judiciary
(Present ~ > 4 crore pending cases)

4) A Quicker / faster resolution
⇓
Greater satisfaction of disputant

5) Provides for more participating and Citizen Centric Resolution Process

i) Save Time and delay of resolution.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges

(1) Shortage of legal and technical experts for ODR

(2) Low Digital Literacy in India (≈ 10% as per Deloitte 2017 report)

(3) Lack of awareness amongst people

(4) Issue of Data privacy / leakage of participant

(5) Infrastructural Constraints → Internet, Computers / Smartphone

Way Forward

(1) Enhance Digital literacy even in rural areas (Eg) PMGDISHA

(2) Expand Internet → (Eg) Bharatnet under

(3) Skilling the ~~the~~ personnel for technical expertise

ODR can surely help in adding to the $5th economy if channelled properly

3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is a federal democracy (assymetric Federalism)

Federalism is a basic feature of our Constitution (SR Bommai Case).

Despite constitutional Division of Power (Eg under Article 246, etc) disputes exist

Disputes (between Centre - State)

1. Financial disputes
   - → GST Compensation Issue
   - → Lack of revenue for states (their complain)
2. Interstate water dispute
   - Eg Cauvery Water Dispute
3. Demand for Special status by States
   - Eg Bihar, Odisha
4. Institutional Issue
   - Eg CBI general consent
5. Interstate dispute over districts
   - Eg Belgaum (Mah - Karnataka)
6. NCTC issue
7. Cultural Dispute
   - Eg Centre-State over Bhubaneshwar Corridor (Jagnath Temple)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Reason for disputes

① ~~Asym~~ Assymetric federalism of India
(Eg) → 371 – 371 I
↳ open pandora box for special status
(Eg) Demand for special status by Odisha

② ~~Ina~~ Inadequate constitutional Provision
(Eg) Article 131
⇓
limited scope

③ Infrequent meeting of Inter-State Council (A. 263)

④ Increasing Surcharges / Cess by centre
↳ Fiscal Tension increase

⑤ Politicisation of Issues

Way Forward

① Proper deliberation through Inter State Council (Article 263)

② NITI Ayog, GST Council platform can be leveraged

Recommendation of Sarkaria Commission can help resolve some of the issue

4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lobbying refers to a strategy to increase the influence by people or groups in the government policy formulation/decision. It is widely used as a tool for Pressure Groups

Lobbying → strengthening Participatory Governance

① Lead to ~~obtained~~ obtaining more diverse set of inputs/grievances by govt.

② Help govt. know about the different sectional interest

(Eg) Lobbying by ~~ACC~~ FICCI → interest of industries known

③ can lead to inclusive governance

④ Strengthen deliberation → hence democracy strengthened

(5) Better channelisation of resources by govt → due to know interest of different groups

(6) Provides scope for all groups to give their inputs
(Eg) Farmer Group, Industry group etc.

Issues
(1) can lead to crony capitalism

(2) Undemocratic → since process taken secretly

(3) can open space for corruption
(Eg) 2G scam

(4) Unsustainable policy can be undertaken
(Eg) Farm Loan waiver (2009)
economically unsustainable

Way Forward (1) Regulating lobbying (Eg) in USA
(2) Making it more transparent and democratic
A regulatory framework for lobbying with transparency can give way to inclusive governance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

government actively promotes Open Source for its softwares and even encourages it. Govt. make its source code for a software ~~and~~ available (Eg) Aarogya Setu which give scope for improvisation

Still FOSS remains unrealised

Reason

① Lack of Private Participation

(Eg) Apple has not made its source code (open source) available

② Lack of awareness amongst people

③ Lack of technical skills amongst youth people for improving source code

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Issue of illegal cyberhacks

(5) Frequent interruption by software bugs

(6) Less democratisation of process

(7) Infrastructural issue → Internet, Smart Phones

Way Forward

(1) Awareness about FOSS by govt. (MeiTY)

(2) Groups like NASSCOM can promote it

(3) Govt. can organise Hackathons for its usage
(Eg) Smart India Hackathon

(4) Promoting Innovation (Eg) under Atal Innovation Mission

with proper FOSS, the innovation ecosystem of India can become more inclusive in sync with Digital India

6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGOs are non profit organisation which work for the welfare of the vulnerable section and group, through their various activities. In India, there are ≈ 31 lakh NGOs (CBI mapping 2015). They act as social safety valves

NGOs → Social Safety Valves

- Delivery of Services
  - (Eg) SAMARPAN NGO delivering food to migrants during Covid 19
- ~~vo~~ Raising voice of vulnerable section
  - (Eg) Tribals
- uphold the welfare aspect of governance

NGO → vehicle for voicing concern

Q voicing concern against issues like

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

exploitation, trafficking

(Eg) Bachpan Bachao Andolan

(2) Raising concern against coercive displacement

(Eg) Narmada Bachao Andolan raising voice against ~~to~~ displacement of tribals

(3) Protecting Environment → raising concern

(Eg) Green Peace

(4) Upholding voice for animal rights

(Eg) PETA

(5) Inclusive society promotion

(Eg) Ya All working for Transgenders

Issues
(1) → Lack of Registration (< 10% registered: IB report)
(2) → Money laundering
(3) → Stalling Development (IB ≈ cost India 2-3% GDP)

Way forward : Regulation under FCRA Act. Also, the recommendation of K Vijay Kumar Committee can be undertaken for their healthy working

7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In India, ≈ 4% of total diseases constitute the Mental Health Disease (WHO). In the backdrop of it, the govt. came up with the Mental Healthcare Act 2017 (MHA, 2017)

MHA 2017 → Patient Centric Approach

① Aims to improve mental condition of patients

② Recognise the seriousness of psychological disorders

③ Provides for more rehabilitation centres to counter such disease/issue

④ Recognises the importance of social care to tackle the issue

(5) Promoting Psychological / Mental studies in institute like AIIMS

(1) Increase expenditure for the disease tackling

(7) Reduce Stigmatisation of the disease

Sluggish Implementation

(1) Limited no. of rehabilitative centres established

(2) Shortage of doctor provide ~~apt~~ mental health care

(3) costly psychiatrist counselling
⇓
Beyond common man income

(4) Stigmatisation related to disease continues

The govt has included Mental Disease in ~~Per~~ Disabilities in ~~Per Disabi~~ Person with Disability Act. This will help in better tackling of the disease

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The demand for urban Employment Guarantee scheme on the lines of MGNREGS (UGS) has been raised by various experts like Jean Dreze. It aims at reducing urban poverty

UGS → Time has come

① To tackle unemployment in urban areas
(Present unemployment rate ≈ 4.2% (NSO))

② To alleviate urban poverty
(still ≈ 42% people live in poverty → many of them in urban poverty)

③ To help tackle uncertainties like pandemic

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) To prevent downward social mobility

(5) To uphold the welfare governance (Article 41 of DPSP)

(6) To ~~create~~ ~~in~~ strengthen trust of people in governance

⇓

Important for Citizen centricity

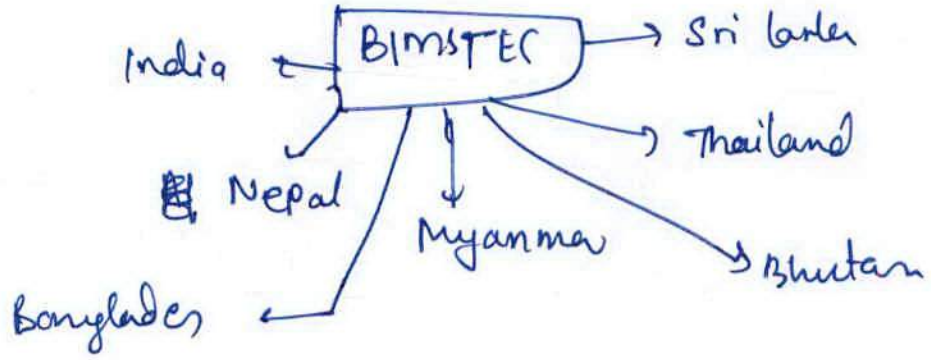
Issue
- (1) → Financial Constraint of state
- (2) → Large population
- (3) → possibility of ghost beneficiaries

Still, states like Jharkhand have adopted such scheme. The Govt. of India can also explore it for future

9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

BIMSTEC is an interregional grouping consisting as a bridge between South Asia and South East Asia



Relevance

① Collaboration will help India fulfil its Neighbourhood First Policy

② Boost to India's Act East Policy

③ Greater Infra connect with

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

South East Asia

(Eg) Kaladan multimodal Project

(4) Better Disaster mgt

(5) Collaboration to counter terrorism

(6) Promoting Tourism (Eg) Thailan - India

(7) Fishery / Blue economy can be promoted

Issues

- India's suspicious big brother role
- Influence of China
- Delay in Project (Eg) IMT Highway
- Financial constraints

Resolving the issue

can help BIMSTEC come out as a fruitful organisation

10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gujral Doctrine was given by ~~the~~ IK Gujral. It aimed at proactive role of India towards helping its neighbours without expectation of any reciprocity

Relevance

① strengthening India's relation with its neighbour
(Eg) India - Bhutan

② Increase India's soft power

③ Add to Indias trade surplus
(Eg) India has trad surplus with Bangladesh

(4) Provide the uphold of spirit of Vasudev Kutumbakam

Issues

(1) can ocassionally go against Indian strategic interest

(Eg) India's competition with Bangladesh on textile front

(2) New Geopolitical Axis

(Eg) China's involvement in Sri Lanka

↓

Gujral Doctrine often question

Yet, the doctrine can help India to shape its neighbourhood policy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Parliament (Article 79 - 122) is considered the temple of democracy. It ~~is the~~ ~~consti~~ constitutes the Lok Sabha, The Rajya Sabha and the President. The smooth functioning of the Parliament is the collective effort of not just the Parliamentarians but also the various Officers of Parliament (Eg) Secretary General

Pivotal Role

(1) Decides on the time period of the Parliament (on direction of summoning from executive)

(2) Easy coordination in the Parliament
⇓
(Eg) Informing members of their turns to speak, Question during

Question Hour

(3) Prepares the list of agenda to be present in a working day of parliament

(4) Helps in conducting the vote on the bill

(5) Important role in assisting the Election Commission of India to conduct the election of President, Vice President

(6) Helps the speaker in maintaining procedural decorum in the house

(7) Thus, help in the well functioning of democracy within Parliament.

Constitutional Provision

Article 79 - 122 includes the various

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

constitutional provision related to officers of Parliament

(2) Under Article 118 (Rules of Procedure) provides for their impartial procedure and their related functioning

(3) Article 93, 89 (which ~~talks~~ mentions about officer of speaker and chairman) Their impartial functioning has the impartial support of officer.

Other Statutory Provision

(1) Salary and Allowances Act 1977 does include certain provision of parliamentary officer

(2) Other Parliamentary Conventions also provide a backing to their impartial functioning

Thus the Role of 'officer of Parliament' stands significant in upholding the sanctity of impartial functions of Temple of Democracy (Parliament)

12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 280 of the Constitution provides for the Constitution (establishment) of Finance Commission. Finance Commission plays a crucial role in maintaining the fiscal federalism of India

Role
- 1) → Recommends for the distribution of net proceeds of taxes between centre and state
- 2) → Recommends the principle upon which the distributions is to take place
- 3) → Performs other role as recommended by the President.
- 4) → Can even provide recommendation for better balancing of state finances

Recommendation of 15th FC

The 15th FC was constituted under

the chairmanship of NK Singh

Its recommendations were :

① Devolution of ~~pa~~ taxes / proceeds to states stands at 41%.

② 1% reduction (from 14th FC's 42%) is due to Jammu & Kashmir becoming a Union Territory

③ Parameter of Distribution

- Income Distance
- Forest and ecology
- Area of state
- Population (1971) Census
- Demographic Performance (2001 basis (census))

④ The new parameter added was Demographic Performance (2001 Census)
↳ not present in earlier Finance Commission)

⑤ The 15th FC has also recommended

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

for devolution of taxes and proceeds to Local Self Govt.

(6) some amount of fund to be linked to reform of states like power sector reform, etc. (conditional)

(7) some provisions of Horizontal distribution of taxes also made

Recommendation

Positives

1) Upheld the fiscal autonomy of states

2) States quorism in fund devolution

3) Elements of strengthening Grassroot democracy

4) Defence modernisation fund recommendation

5) Balance of demographic performance

Issue

1) states complain of conditional fund devolution

2) States reluctant with idea of Devolution to local bodies

3) Raised eyebrow on Freebie culture

Further for stronger fiscal federalism, 15th FC also recommended establishment of Independent Fiscal Council which can be taken up

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Free and fair Election is the bedrock of a strong and vibrant democracy

In India, the Election Commission of India (ECI) (Article 324) is the watchdog of free and fair election. In proper implementation of this process model code of conduct becomes equally Important

Model Code of Conduct

1. The provision was enacted ~~using~~ the by consenous of Political Parties
2. It is mentioned under RPA Act 1951
3. It is a non statutory provision
4. Helps regulate the candidates / political parties behaviour during election

→ Notified by ECI before election

MCC → Statutory Backing : Importance

1) give more power to ECI for better regulation of conduct of candidates during election

2) statutory power → leads to faster action against candidates violating MCC

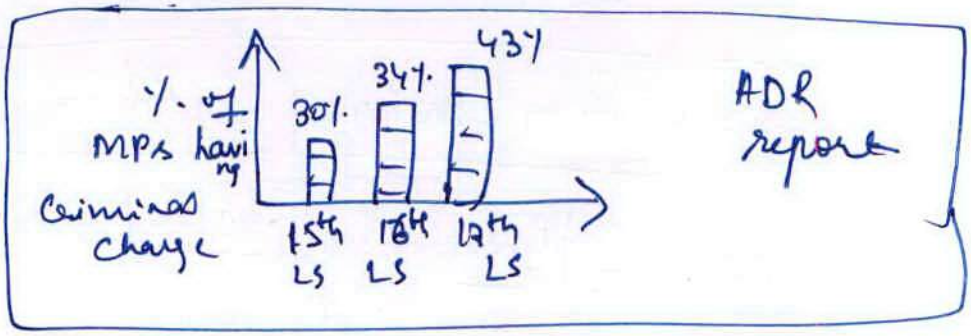
3) Create deterrance against untoward behaviour /action
   (Eg) giving liquor / cash to voter → for gaining votes

4) prevent manipulation of voters
   ↓
   with MCC statutory power at the background

5) give space for a more healthy democracy

6) help reduce criminalisation of MPs / MLAs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin



7) Increase trust of voters in the electoral process

8) Help curb fake news on internet (related to election) more high handedly

Issues

① Reluctance amongst political parties to give MCC statutory status

② Political Parties argued it could be misused by Ruling parties
↳ to detain opponents

③ can lead to delay in elections
⇓
more filing of cases

④ Increase burden of judiciary
(Presently ≈ 4 crore pending cases)

A stronger and inclusive deliberation is needed. The recommendation of Committee like Indrajit Gupta, Dinesh Goswami can be taken in this respect

www.visionias.in

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per International Telecommunication Union there are >4billion internet users across the world. The wide internet access has given space for new digital revolution. With entry of sectors like eCommerce, there has been certain market disruption as well

Market Disruption → Needs Renewed Focus

① Entry of eCommerce
⇓
more expanse of market network

② hurt to small offline trader

③ Lack of proper regulation of online markets

④ Monopoly of player
Eg Flipkart, Amazon

⑤ Issue of user Data privacy

① Instances of Data leakage
Eg Bigbasket, Zomato

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Need for Revamp of CCI

Competition Commission of India is the regulator for free and fair market in India. With market disruption, there is a need to revamp it as follow:

1. Expanding its hold for online markets
2. CCI has lack of infrastructure → affects its functioning
   ⇓
   which hints at revamp
3. Financial constraints of CCI affects its online expansion
4. Limited ~~digital~~ financial literacy amongst the officer → need for revamp
5. Vacancies of officer → manpower crunch
   hence revamp needed

(6) lack of Technical and legal expertise on evolving online market

↳ This needs to be addressed

(7) Slow redressal of issues / disputes

⇓

affects a faster dispute resolution mechanism → need of online customers

(8) Competition with the various dispute mechanism of Online Platforms

↳ more efficient

(Eg) Amazon Dispute Resolution (online)

Some Steps Taken / Needed

(1) The recent CCI amendment bill addresses ecommerce within its ambit

(2) More awareness amongst customers

(Eg) Campaigns like Jago Grahak Jago of CCI should extend to online market.

(3) Filling the vacancies of CCI on fast track manner

with a stronger CCI there would be a healthy competition benefiting both the producers and customers, hence needed

www.visionias.in

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The recent Uber Files case leaked by a whistle blower has renewed focus on the importance of whistleblowers. In this backdrop an effective whistle blowing mechanism is needed even in India

| Urgent Need |

① To counter | prevent any life threat to the whistleblowers

② To help them in their undeterred functioning → of exposing corruption

③ The widening expanse of crimes further hints at the need

(Eg) Cyber ~~Cri~~ Crimes

(4) Issue of ~~us~~ user data privacy violation / misuse → ~~bin~~ leads to need of whistleblowers ← there mechanism needed

(5) To promote a more accountable and transparent working of public and private organisation
↳ whistle blower Mech. can act as deterrance

(6) This will lead to a more participatory governance

(7) It will give space for an inclusive citizen centric governance
⇓
with whistleblower mechanism

(8) Create space for addressing leakages/gaps in the organisation
(Eg) whistleblowing on absence of Internal Complaint Committee

~~(9) Reduce corrupti~~

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

in an organisation, can ~~an~~ make an organisation establish one

(9) Reduce Corruption (India's rank 85 in Transparency Int.

Some mechanism in India

1) Whistleblower Protection Bill 2014

2) The provision of Lokpal and Lokyukta → to expose crimes at ~~to~~ public governance level

3) ~~Supreme~~ Court Judgement Zahir Sheikh vs State of Gujrat

⇓

Court provided for the need for protection of whistleblower

4) RTI mechanism (RTI Act 2005)

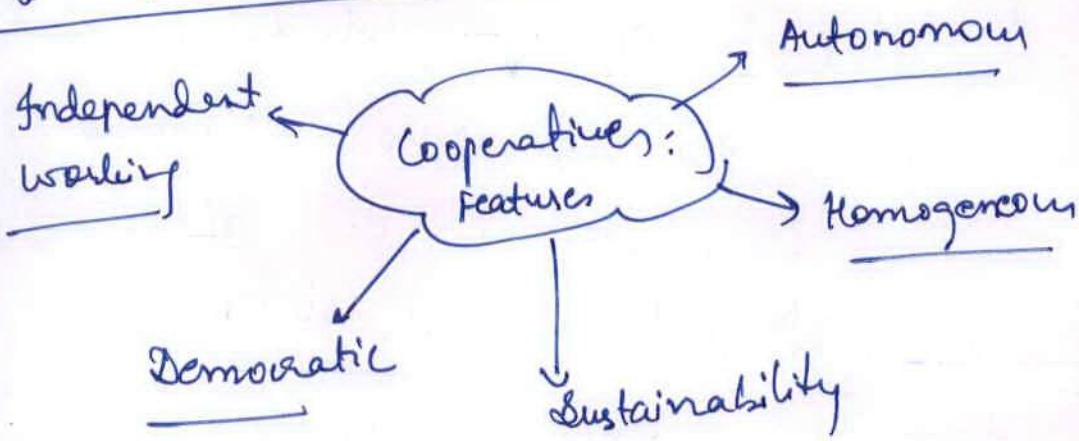
Need is to strengthen the whistleblower mechanism; This is needed for a safe New ~~an~~ India with a strong democratic ethos saving the whistleblowers

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cooperative formation in India is a fundamental Right backed by the the Constitutional provision 19 1(C). Article 43 also provides for state to promote cooperative



Reason → Poor Performance

① Resource Constraints
(Eg) Finance for its sustenance

② Too much interference of states
(Eg) in cooperatives of Eastern India it is seen

(3) corruption in Cooperatives

(Eg) some sugar Coop. of Maharashtra

(4) Politicisation of Cooperatives

(5) ~~Hij~~ Hijacking by Power Elites / Faction → prevent democratic functioning

(6) Promoting Bodage / ~~to~~ Child Labour

(Eg) seed Cooperatives of Haryana have been accused of promoting Bonded Labour

(7) Issues of rising NPAs of cooperatives

(Eg) failure of certain cooperative banks → PMC

(8) Lack of competitiveness amongst cooperatives

(9) Promoting unsustainable usage of certain products

(Eg) seed Coop. in Haryana

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

promoting overuse of ~~HYV~~ HYV seeds → unsustainable

(10) Unholy Nexus of some cooperative with (hijacked by rich) MNCs → poor farmers ignored.

Steps / Reforms

① 97th Amendment Act providing constitutional status to cooperative formation

↳ SC judgement: under it multi-state cooperative provision was only upheld

② Ministry of Cooperation → will promote

- Institutionalisation
- Coordination
- Overcome finance shortage

③ Successful Cooperative promoted by state (Eg) AMUL → democratic functioning

④ ~~Vari~~ Ministry of Animal Husbandry also pushed finance → for Dairy Cooperative promotion

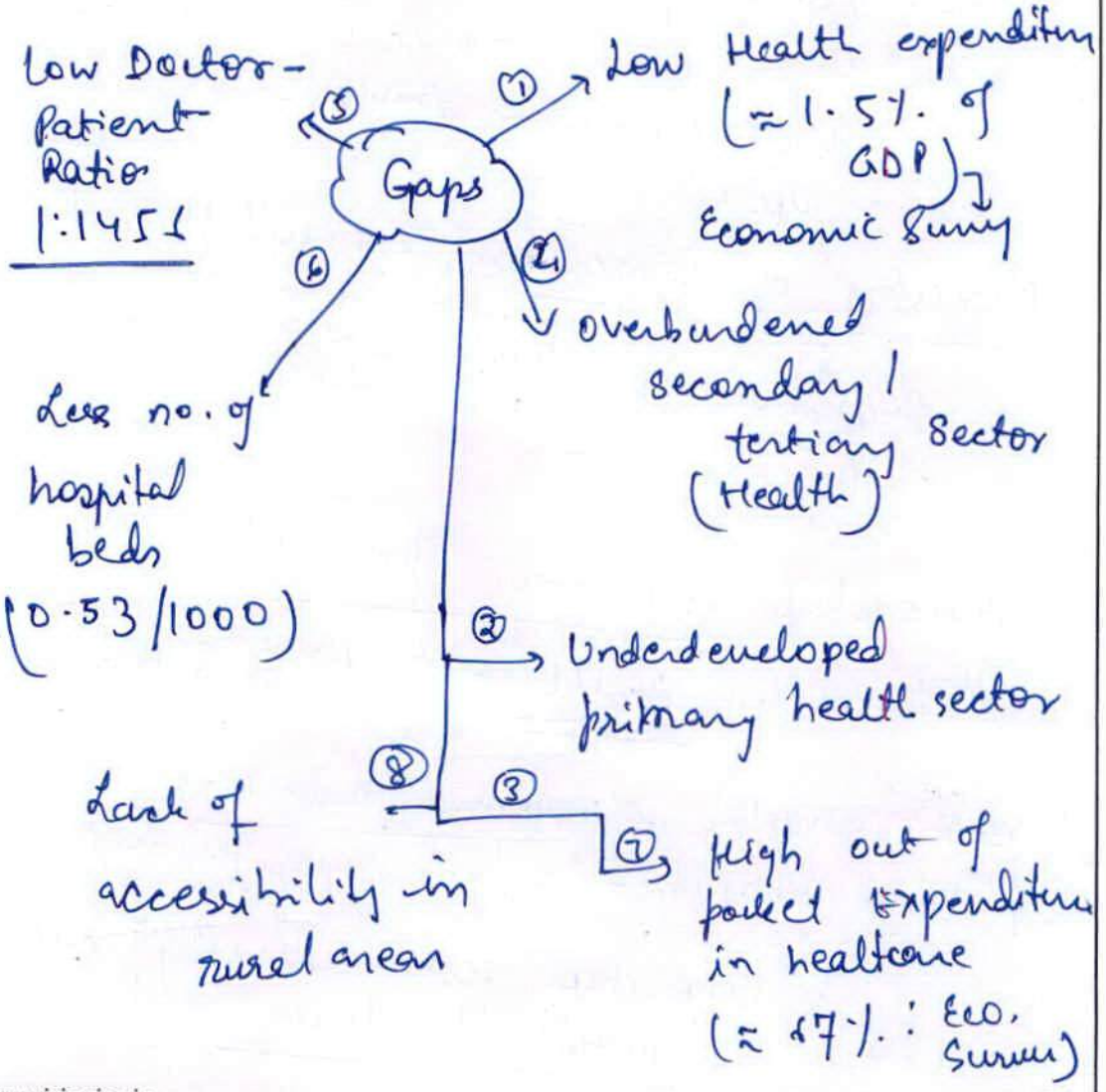
Cooperative can actually help in creating a sustainable India and hence should be promoted

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Public Health is a state subject in India. Recognising the importance of Healthcare system there have emerged multiple health initiative. However still certain Gaps exist



Addressing these issues, Public-Private Health can play an important role.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Role of PPP

1) Help in increasing health expenditure in India → sharing govt. burden
   (Eg) Private Hospitals

2) Private Doctors can reduce doctor shortage
   ↳ (Eg) Interns can be allocated certain rural districts for internship
   ↓
   will help provide immediate health service in PHCs

3) Can reduce burden of Tertiary Healthcare sector
   ↳ by opening more hospital
   (Eg) Fortis, CMC vellore

4) Can ~~chan~~ enhance quality healthcare

to people

5) Help boost healthcare research
⇓
Aid development of vaccine
(Eg) Bharat Biotech, Cadella

6) ~~Fa~~ Private-Public Insurance can increase insurance penetration (of healthcare) sector in
(Eg) ~~Prosem~~ Bhatiya Axa, Niva Bupa

7) Will help increase medical tourism in India

Issues
1. PPP has issues of profitability
2. Private sector reluctant to go to rural areas
3. Infra issues
4. Still not well developed

Way Forward

① Promotiy Ayushman Bharat Scheme (Has PPP element)

② Govt. can incentivise PPP healthcare research

A proper collaboration by PPP system can help India achieve its SDG 3

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The New Education Policy Draft 2020 (NEP) was brought up by the govt. with the aim of transforming the education sector of India

Timeline

1968 — NEP 1

1986 — NEP 2

2020 — Draft NEP
↳ 3rd in NEP of India

National Education Policy (Timeline) in India (NEP)

NEP → Commendable Vision

① Includes the development of pre-primary education too (3-6 years)

② Proper policy divided into timeline of 5-3-3 ~~years~~ etc
year year year

(3) Promoting Computing skill amongst student] Children 7 2-3 class

(4) Integrating curriculum with vocational experience] → At mid Education level

(5) Making Higher education interdisciplinary

(6) Increase higher education ~~spending~~ enrolment to 50% by 2035

Present: ≈ 26%

(7) Autonomy to Universities

(8) Credit system in graduation

(9) Expanding Indian Universities outside India

NEP Ability → integrity govt's other policy

(1) For Holistic education development pre-primary to 12th

↳ Integration with SAMAGRA Shiksha

(2) Funding → Integration with Higher Education [RUSA]

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Promoting Vocation Training
⇓
Integration can be with National Skill India Mission

(4) Pre Primary Education development
⇓
Integration with Anganwadi Empowerment

(5) Internationalization of Education
⇓
Integrating with VAJRA scheme

(6) Equipping teacher / studen / schools
⇓
Integration with EQUIP, RISE Initiative

Some issue
- → Coordination needed
- → Financial Issue (≈ <3% of GDP spending on Education)
- → Some argue NEP can lead to commercialisation

Way Forward A proper implementation of NEP at ground level by proper integration with various schemes. Then only India can achieve Inclusive education in sync with SDGs

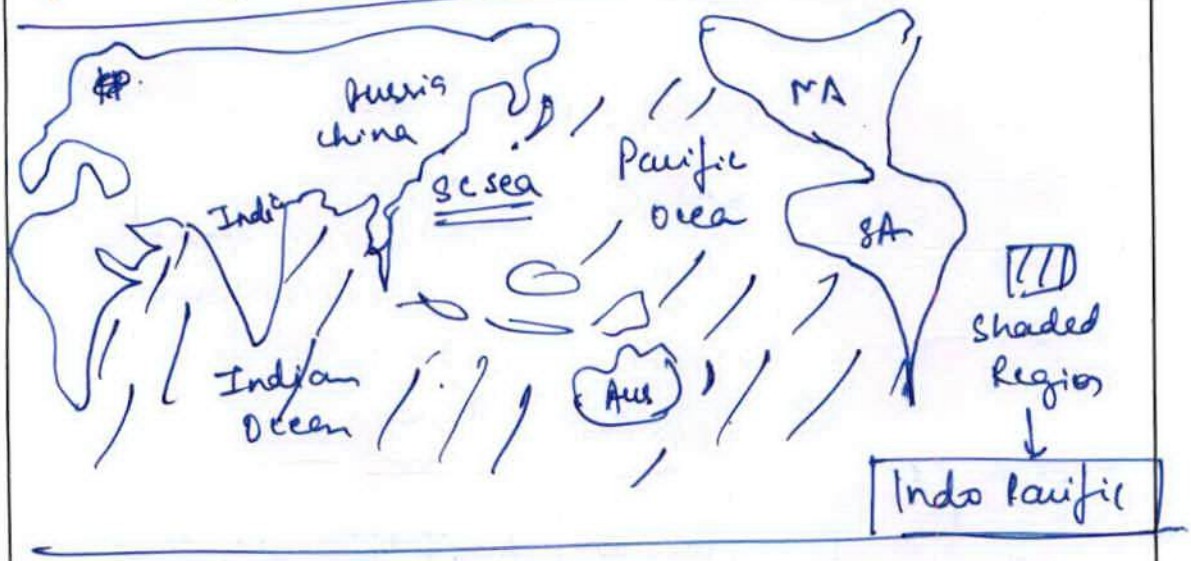
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, the USA led by the President Joe Biden, came up with the Indo-Pacific Economic framework. It aim to better integrate the Indo-Pacific countries on fronts like economic, geostrategic, etc.



IPEF → Collective Desire for Economic Growth

① Enhance trade in the region
↓
Promote global economic growth

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Promote Free and Open Indo-Pacific

(3) Greater openness / security of important trade passages

(Eg) Malacca Strait, Sunda Strait

(4) Adhering to Rule Based Order in the region → beneficial for global growth

(5) Better Security the Sea Line of Communication

(6) IPEF can promote ~~exchange~~ diversification of supply chain

↳ Reduce One country dependen

↳ less threat of disruption of supply during pandemic situation

(7) Promoting service exchange → flow of people

(8) Can counter aggressive Chinese policy (of ~~No~~ Nine Dash Line in the South China Sea)

India's Concern

① can shift focus of US from QUAD

② No proper well defined framework of IPEF

③ IPEF may antogonised China ⇓ sours India – China relation

④ Increase Russia's suspicion towards India's tilt to US

⑤ Financial Mobilisation for projects under IPEF ⟶ not known.

⑥ IPEF not holds much significance for ASEAN countries, Aus, NZ amidst RCEP

Way Forward

① Proper Framework of IPEF needed

② De-hyphenating its function with QUAD

IPEF countries A greater cooperation between can actually help in shaping a new democratic world order

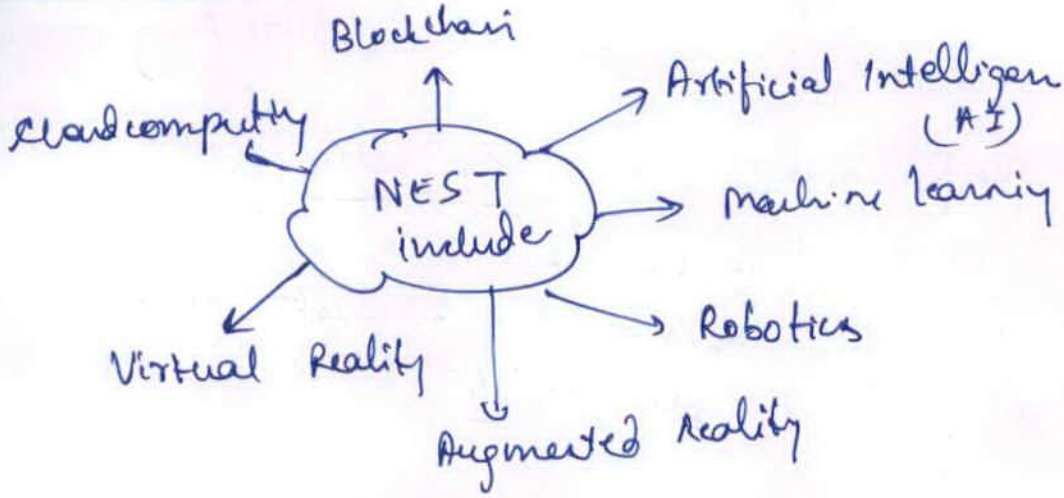
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is actively promoting digitalisation under the Digital India Programme. In the backdrop of the programme, India has expanded its feet in various New and Emerging Strategic Technologies (NEST)



Need for identifying priority areas under NEST

① Will help in better development of strategies / policies

(Eg) National Strategy ~~of~~ for Blockchain

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② will help in better channelisation of resources

(Eg) ₹8000 crore allocated for Quantum Tech in budget 2020

③ Better planning ~~an~~ for their usage

④ Help in proper skilling of workforce

(Eg) Presently only ≈ 4% of Indian workforce ready to take AI jobs (NITI Ayog)

⑤ Help bridge the Gender Gap in NEST division

(Eg) → India has highest gender gap in AI

⑥ Linking NEST with the problem of rural India

(Eg) Robotics / Drone → can make Agriculture profitable

help in spraying pesticide

(7) Promote the innovation culture in NEST → here prioritization important

(8) ~~A~~ Attract FDI investment
(Eg) from UK, Singapore

(9) Promote Employment, Ease of Doing Business.

(10) Promote Digital Diplomacy

Steps taken

(1) Establishment of NEST Division in MEA (Min. of External Affairs)

(2) Initiatives like AIRAWAT for AI, new technologies

(3) National strategy on Quantum Tech.

Hence NEST can help India become an Innovative power and improve its ranking in Innovation Index of WIPO (Present ≈ 46)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0967435

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Ananya Samaiyar

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

28/8/22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

Rajendra Nagar

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

VISION IAS

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Fiscal policy can be a key tool to reduce income inequality as well as make the poorest and the downtrodden a part of the country's growth story. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In India, 10% of the people own 78% of the wealth (Oxfam Report) This shows stark income inequality existing in India. To counter it, fiscal policy can be a key tool

Fiscal Policy tool → decided by Govt. of India
→ Included taxes, subsidies, etc

Fiscal Policy → Reducing Inequality

(1) Tools like progressive taxation can help reduce the income inequality
(Eg) in India, the income tax is progressive in nature

(2) Reducing indirect taxes on necessary goods can reduce burden on poor
(Eg) Less tax on sugar, salt

(3) Rationalisation of subsidies to poor → benefit to poor
↳ less burden on govt.

(4) More revenue spending on indirect subsidies (to farmers) than direct.

(Eg) More subsidy on inputs to farmer → promotes growth

(5) Rationalisation of taxes on elderly

(6) Reducing corporate tax (present ≈ 22%)
less tax → more investment → more employment to people
less inequality ←

Issues with fiscal tool

(1) Fiscal constraints of govt.

(2) High Fiscal Deficit (≈ 6.9% of GDP

(3) ~~Politici~~ Unsustainable step → misuse of fiscal tools
(Eg) Farm loan waives → add to fiscal burden

(4) Often politicised.

Hence, way forward is rational usage of fiscal policy. The establishment of Independent Fiscal Council can be a positive step

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digitizing land records will go a long way in ensuring land reforms as well as lessening the burden on the Indian Judiciary. Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken in this context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digitisation of land records refers to the arrangement of the ~~lar~~ numerous land records digitally for more easy accessibility and transparency.

Digitisation Land Records $\xrightarrow[\text{to}]{\text{lead}}$ Land Reforms

① Proper property ~~and~~ validation can be available online

② Reduce legal disputes

③ Promote land consolidation
(Present avg. land size ≈ 1.08 hectare)

④ support the process of land leasing

⑤ Reduce conflicts due to land issues

Reducing burden on Judiciary

① with less legal disputes burden

on judiciary will reduce

(Present ≈ 4 crore pending cases in judiciary)

② The judiciary (especially lower courts) can focus on other grave issue

(Eg) Rape crimes etc

③ Digitisation will promote efficiency in access of records → Reduce time of documentation

easy availability of proof to court

Faster resolution

Steps / Measures

① Digitisation of land records undertaken by states like Karnataka (Bhoomi Project) some year back

② SWAMITVA scheme → for digital property validation

③ Usage of Technology like Drones by govt for better identification and demarcation of land.

Resolving land dispute ~~can~~ digitally / digital land records can prome ease of Doing business even in rural areas

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि अधिकांशतः नॉन-मेरिट सब्सिडी के लिए निधि (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति, भारत में कुछ राज्यों को गंभीर राजकोषीय संकट के कगार पर धकेल रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The recent concern raised on the freebie culture (non merit subsidies example) by 15th Finance Commission as well as our PM has raised discussions on it.

Non Merit Subsidies include
- Free power (in agriculture)
- Free Bus Ride / Train ride
- Free electricity
- Free Laptops etc
- free usage of other public service
- Farm Loan waivers, etc.

Non merit subsidy → Deep Fiscal Deficit of few state

① States like Punjab have high Debt to GDP ratio (≈ 53% reached)

② States like UP, Telangana too suffer from high Fiscal Deficit

(3) States combined debt – GDP ratio ≈ 31% of GDP (against ideal 20% of GDP)

(4) This leads to fiscal unsustainability of many states

Need → Rationalise Subsidies

(1) To optimise the fiscal deficit of India (Presently ≈ 6.9% of GDP)

(2) To reduce the debt – GDP ratio of the country (≈ 85% of GDP)

(3) To prevent sub national bankruptcy

(4) To sustain the welfare efforts in long run

(5) To prevent over dependency of people on (state) → counter dependence on doles

(6) To ~~ise~~ have money for increasing capital expenditure → promote investment

Hence ~~so~~ subsidies need to be rationalised. For this the recommendation of FRBM review committee can be taken up

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Micro irrigation involves the optimised usage of water with the aim of enhancing productivity of agriculture. In last 4-5 years, microirrigation rate in India has increased 2.5 times (NITI Ayog)
PM Krishi Sichayi Yojna is one step promoting it

PM Krishi Sichayi Yojna
- → Promoting microirrigation
- → Promoting Integrated Watershed Development
- → Increase agricultural productivity
- → Preventing Surface Runoff

Transforming of farming (microirrigation by PMKSY)

① Reduce the usage of water and ~~fertiliser~~ fertiliser by ≈ 40%
(as per NITI Ayog)

② Prevent overextraction of ground

water

(Eg) Agriculture uses 89% of ground water in India → NITI Ayog

(3) Prevent soil degradation → (due to overuse of fertilizer)

(4) Increase water productivity

(Eg) states like Tamil Nadu have low water productivity

(5) Better productivity → more income to farmers

(6) Help reduce farmer suicide

(Eg) ≈ 7% of all suicides in India : NCRB

(7) Promote sustainable agriculture

⇓

more optimised use of resources

Issues
- → Costly equipment
- → Technicalities of Microirrigation complex
- → Lack of awareness amongst farmers.

under [PMKSY] these issues can be addressed which can help farming be more economically and environmentally sustainable in future

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों द्वारा इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pacific Island Developing states are facing the immediate ~~brunt~~ burden of climate change. As per IPCC Report, The avg. temperature of earth will cross 1.5°C mark by ~~20~~ 2 decades. PSIDS will be huge sufferers

PSIDS → impact of climate change on them

- → Existential threat (Eg) Nauru
- → Sinking of Island (Eg) Tuvalu
- → Climate Refugee
- → Livelihood Loss
- → Loss of indigenous culture

How India can help?

Financial Help

1) India can provide loan to them, for creating adaptation

techniques

2) Loan can be used for Disaster Mgt strategy

3) Line of Credit by India for investing in renewables

Technical Help

1) Provide technical skills to the local for development of new renewable technologies

2) sharing of ideas / innovation with them

3) ~~Lin~~ India skilled workers can go and supplement them in the process

Psychological Support

1) by addressing / raising ~~their~~ their cause in UNFCCC

Thus India can act as partner of PSIDS under its idea of 'Vasudev Kutumbakam'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP–MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The DMP–MoPR aims at reducing the vulnerability of disaster from grassroot level.. For India, which is the 7th most disaster vulnerable country in the world (German watch), this is important

Rationale

① More Disaster management (DM) a bottom up approach

② Make DM strategy more localised in sync with local needs (Eg Lightning issue of Bihar)

③ Giving voice to the local stakeholder in the process

④ Better channelisation of resources

(5) More effective adaptation and mitigation planning

(6) Better grievance redressal mechanism in context of disaster

(7) Promote participatory governance

Components

(1) Panchayat level disaster management authority for coordination

(2) Involvement of Rajyasa Gram sabha in the process

(3) An effective rehabilitation strategy for disaster

(4) Vulnerability mapping of the prone areas

Thus the DMP-MoPR can actually optimise Disaster mgt strategy. After every $1 spent on Disaster mgt. can save $7 in returns (UNDP)

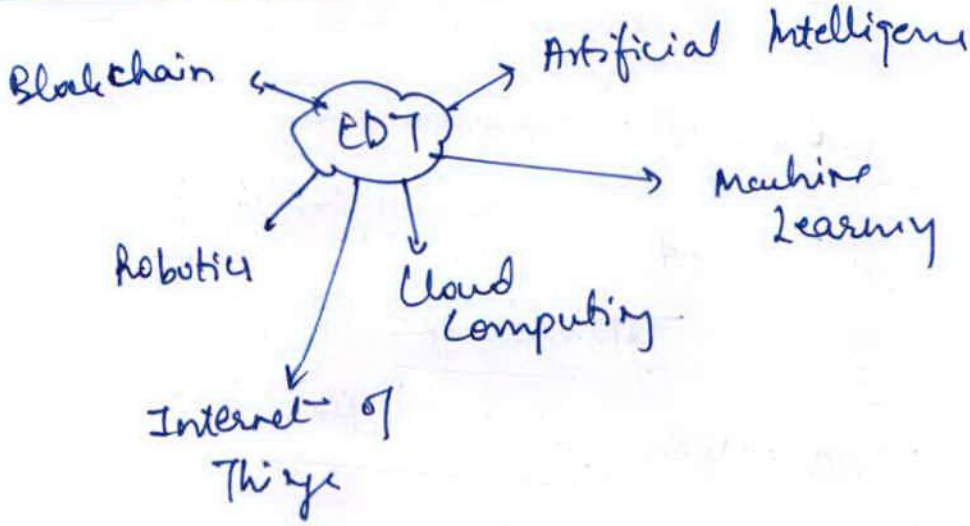
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Emerging and disruptive technologies include those technologies which can disrupt the normal working ecosystem, the supply chain, etc.



EDT → Internal Security Threats

by [state Actors]

① Promoting Espionage (Eg) China accused of it

② More assymetric warfare promotion

(Eg) Stuxnet attack on Iran by USA

(3) cyber Attack / Hacks for accessing information

(4) create political instability in rival country

(5) Economic competition to countries
⇓
Trade deficit can increase
⇓
Economic disadvantage

Non State Actor

(1) Promoting cyberfrauds / cyberattack
(Eg) ~~Pegasus~~ DTRACK

(2) Money laundering can increase

(3) Ransomware attack
(Eg) Wannacry (through cryptocurrency

(4) Promote Narcotic Crime

~~Addi~~ These issues need to be addressed for enhancing security

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India contributes only 1-2% in the total exports. But if its the defence exports are very miniscule

Impediments

(1) Low R&D expenditure → less innovation

(Eg) ≈ 0.6% - 0.7% spent on R&D in India

(2) Lack of skilled workforce
(≈ 5% workforce formally skilled)

(3) Red Tapism in clearing orders

(4) Institutional Issues of DRDO

(5) Financial constraints of govt.

(6) Low private participation

(7) Lack of reforms in the sector

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

[Steps]

(1) Defence Export Policy of India

(2) Defence Acquisition Procedure for promoting export

(3) Positive Indigenisation list

(4) SRIJAN Portal for boosting export

(5) Defence Expo events → showcasing India's defence capabilities

(6) Increase R&D in Defence: 25% of Defence Budget (as per 2022 budget)

These efforts can promote Indian defence export in long run. Rama Murty committee recommendation can be taken up in this aspect

9. अंतरिक्ष मलबे से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the multiple issues associated with space debris. Also, state the initiatives taken in recent times to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space debris includes the various chunks of space satellites, rocks across the space. It is an emerging issue with more weaponisation of space

Issue

① Can affect working of International Space Station
↳ if debris hits it

② Kessler Syndrome → more debris

③ Can can adversely affect the working of other space satellites

④ Disrupt the harmony of outer space

⑤ Promote more space collision

(5) space ~~asia~~ accidents ~~can~~ can increase

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Initiatives

(1) NETRA mission by India

(2) Remove Debris mission

(3) Outer space Treaty 1967

(4) Responsible usage of outer space by states

(Eg) India's ASAT mission low debris creation

These mission can actually help to address issue of space debris for a sustainable space future

10. भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ONDC aims at increasing the democratic space for e-commerce market

[ONDC]

① Provide interoperability between online platform

② Strengthen / Diversify demand - supply chain

③ counter monopoly in the e commerce sector
(Eg) Amazon

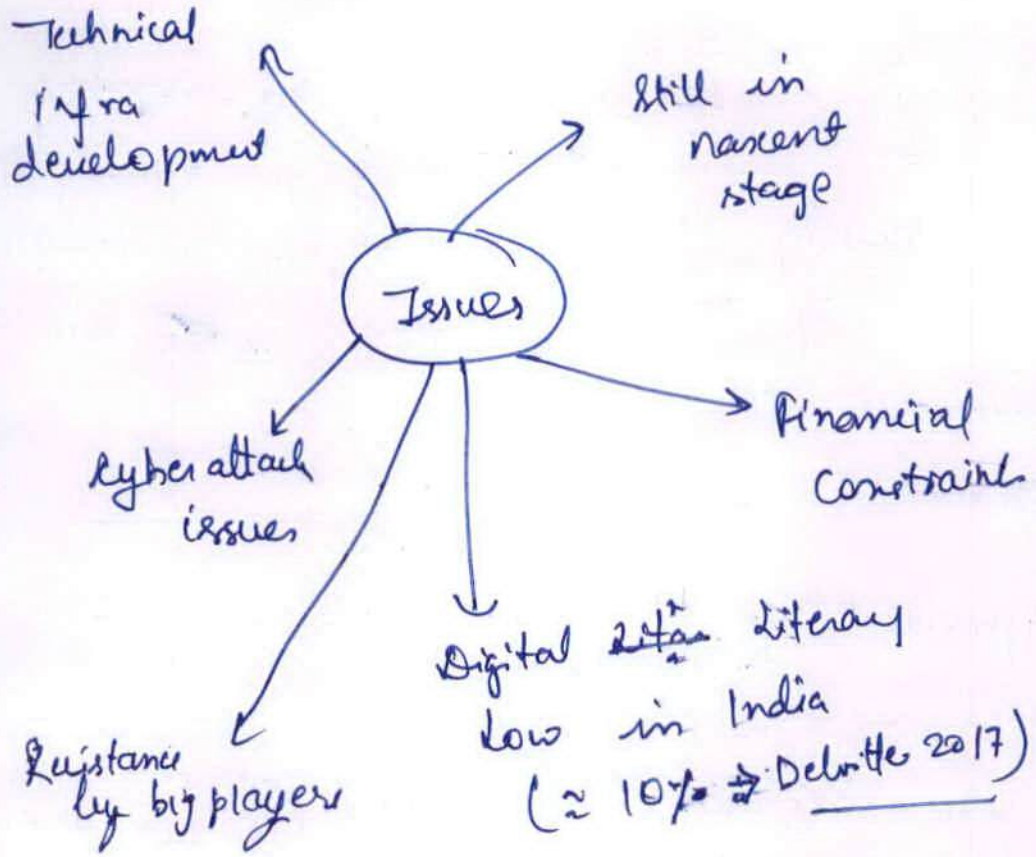
④ More benefits to small producer

⑤ More benefit for consumer

(6) Cost effective in long run

(7) More participative market

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin



The issues can be looked forward to proper implement ONDC. Hackathons can be organized for more innovation in the field

11. यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक वार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While an agreement was recently reached at the WTO on a deal to curb "harmful" government fisheries subsidies, certain concerns raised by India suggests that the matter will require further negotiations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

WTO or World Trade Organisation is concerned with the regulation of the world's trade. It regulates almost 98% of the world's trade. Recently, the meeting of the Ministerial Conference of WTO was held where certain agreements related to fisheries sector was decided over.

Agreement → on Harmful Govt. Fisheries subsidies

1) WTO recognised that certain fisheries were unsustainable in the long run and could be harmful

2) WTO however did allow for certain subsidies by countries like India to help their fisheries sector

3) These subsidies (which were allowed) were

given for a temporary period
(≈ 2024 → till next meeting of the conference)

4) An agreement thus was made to boost sustainability of fisheries in sync of SDG 14

Concerns Raised by India

1) ~~While~~ India does recognised the unsustainability of harmful subsidies;

2) However, India wanted that the useful subsidies to boost fishery industry should not have been in temporary form (as given by WTO)

3) Also, India wanted to delink the ~~asp~~ economic aspect of trade with the environment aspect of trade

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Thus, India wanted a balance on these two fronts.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way Ahead

1) More deliberations on the issue of fishery sector

2) For case of India, India can boost the sector by initiatives like
a) Kisan Credit Card → extended to fisheries
b) Promoting Blue Revolution
c) Aquaculture Development Fund
d) strengthening MPEDA for boosting marine section
e) Boosting shrimp farming

3) India can collaborate with BIMSTEC countries for further boosting the sector

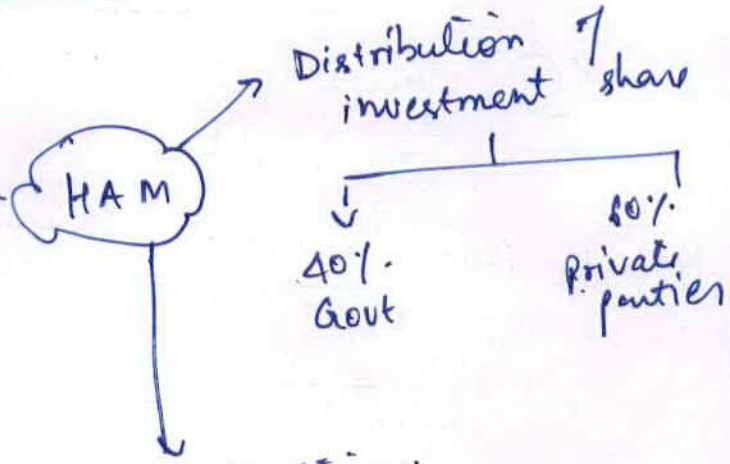
With this, Indian fisheries sector can greatly contribute to India's aim of $5 trn economy

12. सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्यूटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) is a form of PPP model of investment. It has the following features:



Advantages

① Sharing of financial burden between govt. and private player

② Promote efficiency in completion of work + quality → (with private player participation)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Bring in competitiveness in the sector

(4) Promote innovation / usage of new technology
↳ (Private players will bring this)

(5) Prevent the Cost Overrun of project
(Eg) Avg. cost overrun in India
≈ 4 lakh crore (MoRTH)

(6) Reduce fiscal deficit of govt.
↳ as capex burden is share
(capital expenditure)

(7) Create a virtuous cycle of investment
⇓
by faster completion of project

Still Interest moderated

(1) Post HAM introduction, many project going for it → increasing govt burden

(2) Also, some reluctance by private

players is seen

(3) Delay in payment / financial investment

(4) slow collection of tolls → increasing govt - burden

(5) High fiscal deficit of govt. due to disruption like pandemic (≈12% during pandemic time)
↓
added to cost overrun

(6) Issues of crony capitalism also remains.

Way forward

(1) Deliberations on the issues needed

(2) Blend of HAM with other models like BOT / BOT Annuity

(3) Increasing Capital Expenditure of govt (Present ≈ 2.9% economic share)

Also, with respect to PPP the recommendation of Kelkar Committee can be taken up for its higher sustainability

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existing MSP procurement regime is neither economically nor agro-ecologically sustainable. Elaborate. Also evaluate the alternative approaches that can be adopted to improve the existing MSP regime. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

MSP stands for Minimum Support Price. It is the minimum price which the farmer will surely get i.e below this price the crops will not be sold. It is decided by CCEA on recommendation of CACP.

Present MSP → Not economical sustainable

① Increase government revenue expenditure
⇓
Hence add to fiscal deficit
Presently ≈ 6.9% of GDP

② Increase government financial burden

③ Mainly MSP for crops are too low for farmers economic sustainability

(4) ~~Re~~ Prevent Private participation in Agricultural sector

(Eg) Corporate investment ≈ < 2% of Agricultural GDP (NITI Ayog)

(5) Reduce spending on agricultural research

(Eg) Agricultural Research spending ≈ 0.3% of Agricultural GDP (NITI Ayog)

(6) Created economic dependence of farmer on govt. (doles dependence)

MSP → Not Agro ecologically sustainable

(1) Promotes monocropping
↳ for crops on which MSP present

(2) Leads to skewed agricultural landscape
(Eg) ≈ ~~4~~ Cereal Crops cover ≈ 77% of the agricultural land (NITI Ayog)

(3) Leads to overextraction of groundwater
(Eg) in Punjab & Haryana

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Air pollution → due to stubble burning
(Eg) Punjab

(5) Make India Virtual water Exporter
(Eg) through Rice → 1 kg requires
x 3000 l of water

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Alternate Approach

(1) Natural farming → in coordination with MSP crops

(2) Organic farming (Subhas Palekar idea)

(3) Micro Irrigation usage.

(4) Agricultural Diversification

(5) Crop Diversification

Evaluation

Positive

(1) More sustainable in long run → (Eg) Organic farming

(2) Promote environment harmony

(3) optimises water usage

(4) Reduce uncertainty due to disaster

Negative

(1) Reluctance amongst farmers to accept

(2) Initial investment high (Eg) Micro irrigation

(2) Lack of Awareness

To make MSP regime and agricultural sustainable the recommendation of Ashok Dalwai Committee can be taken up

14. यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian agriculture suffers from a paradox presently. On one hand there is surplus crop production on an average (like wheat, Rice, etc), on the other hand the farmers are not getting adequate income from their productivity. The surplus production is actually leading to overflowing of food grain

Overflowing of food grain
- → Surplus Rice Production
- → Surplus Wheat Production
- → High production of ~~ste~~ coarse grains too

Reason → for overflow. (despite buffer policy) (next page)

① As stated above, → surplus production of food grain

② ~~th~~ MSP on certain crops promote their production

(3) This is supplemented by availability of fertilizer and power subsidy
↳ increase production

(4) Lack of warehouses for storage

(5) Gaps in the demand-supply

(6) Issues with the PDS (distribution system)

(7) Lack of coordination amongst Food Corporation of India, state distributing agencies, etc

(8) Infrastructural lags → Roads/bridges not fully developed
(9) in Rural areas

(9) High Logistic cost ≈ 14% of GDP (Economic Survey)

(10) High Corruption in FCI

Existing Buffer Policy

1. Food corporation of India is main procurement Agency
2. Some state agencies also tasked with procurement
3. PDS using Ration Card
4. Stock to be distributed under NFSA 2013, Antyodaya Yojna, etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

① ~~Inde~~ Integrating PDS with technology (online PDS system)
↳ as per Wadhwa Committee recommendation

② More warehouse construction
(Eg) FCI said it would invest ≈ 100 crore by 2022 on more warehouse construction

③ Negotiable warehouse receipt

④ eNAM for transparent market system
↓
less storage issue (due to more easy marketing)

⑤ Creating [Silo] storage system rather than Cop and Plinth

⑥ Improving logistic → steps → Krishi Udan. / Krishi Rail (for Perishables)

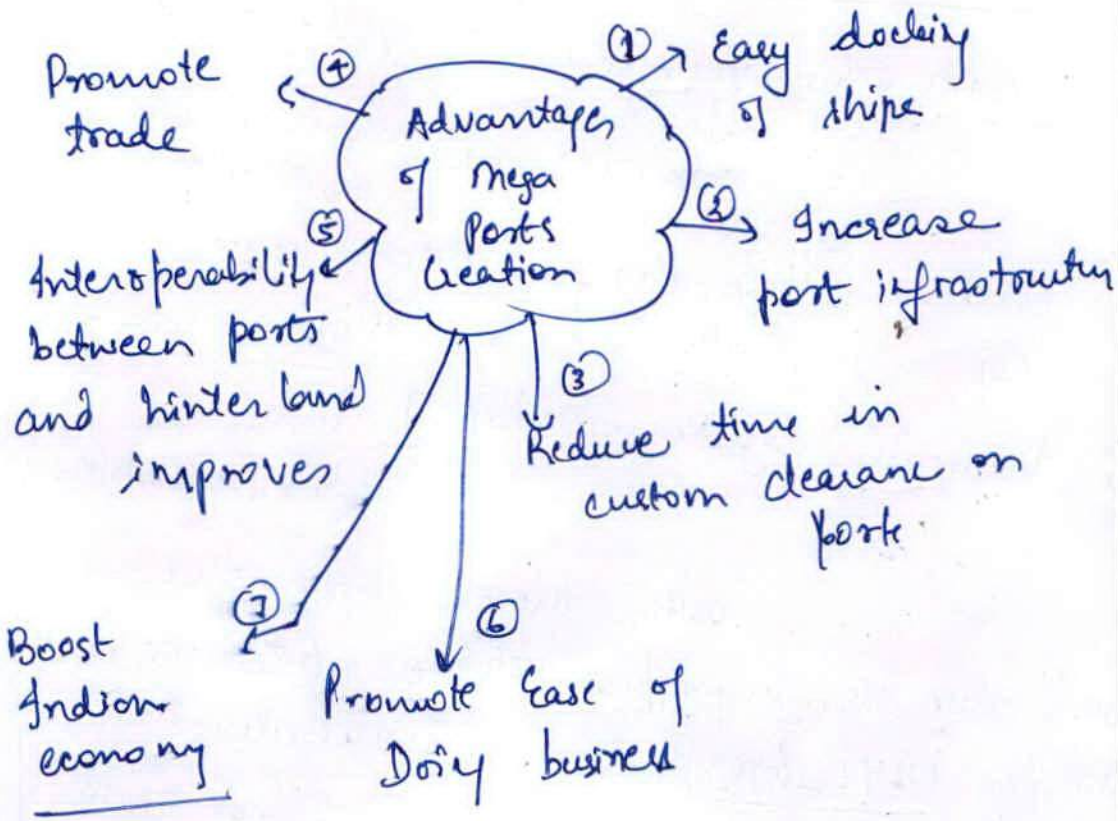
With these steps the loss due to improper storage (₹ 92000 crore as per NITI Ayog) can be reduced ~~no~~ reduce the wastage of food grains

15. हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian shipping contributes almost 70% by value and ≈ 90% by volume of all Indian exports. For this the role of ports becomes extremely important. To realise this, the govt. has asked all ports to become mega ports by 2047



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges Faced

① ~~Most~~ In India, there are only 12 major ports (13th recently approved)

② The ports are not deep sea ports

③ This (absence of deep sea port) increase dependence on countries like Sri Lanka

④ Inland ports underdeveloped → affects connectivity

⑤ ~~Wi~~ Issues like siltation, meandering of rivers add to port issue
(Eg) in Kolkata port

⑥ Ports are not properly regulated
(Eg) Many inland ports are regulated by State ferries Act, which has become archaic

⑦ Transhipment issues

⑧ Lack of connectivity of port to hinterland

⑨ Development of port is slow → conflict

of land acquisition, environment clearance etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measure

(1) Port development under Sagar Mala Scheme → Promote port modernization
- Port led development
- Development of Coastal Communities

(2) Connectivity to hinterland by road railway should increase

(3) Building more ports at fast pace

(4) Decongestion of existing ports
(Eg) Nava Sheva

(5) Cantering issues like piracy → cause reluctance amongst businesses to use port / shipping infrastructure

(6) Faster Custom Clearance on ports
(Eg) AEA (Authorised economic operator agreement)

These steps combined can strengthen the port infrastructure of India leading to a Viksit Bharat by 2047

16. आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In India 10% of people own 78% of income (Oxfam Report) - This inequality is not restricted to income, but spans to carbon inequality. Carbon inequality explains the discrepancy of the usage rate of carbon and heavy its harmful burden

→ Eg Poor → less carbon usage but → more carbon burden

(Reason → Air pollution cost high on poor)

Other Reason for high carbon inequality due to income inequality

① carbon emission → degrade health (high toll on poor)

② Also, poor's burden of out of pocket expenditure (≈67% in India) is higher than rich

Significance → addressing carbon inequality

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Reducing health burden on people especially poor

② Reduce out of pocket expenditure
(Eg) ≈ 67% in India (Eco. survey)

③ Prevent ~~Co~~ proliferation of Climate Refugees

Carbon emission → Global warming → Rise in sea level → Climate Refugee

④ To create an equitable India

⑤ To prevent sinking of vulnerable cities (Eg) Kolkata (esp. Sunderban)

⑥ Protecting the indigenous people
(Eg) Tribal of forest

⑦ To ~~p~~ make India ~~to~~ achieve its NDC (National Determined Contribution by 2040)
↳ addressing carbon inequality important

⑧ To promote sustainable economic growth (SDG8)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ways

1. Abiding by Paris Climate Agreement
2. Achieving our Carbon neutral target by 2070 (aiming for it)
3. Promoting Renewable
   - Solar (under ISA)
   - Wind
   - Hydro, etc
4. Promote adoption of EVs electric vehicles (Eg) under FAME scheme
5. Promoting public transport (Eg) Metro
6. Abiding by the Climate Change Action Plan
7. Promoting environment awareness (Eg) Through ecoclubs
8. Insurance to poor under Climate uncertainties (Eg) PM Fasal Bima Yojna for ~~pr~~ farmer

with a combined effort the issue of carbon inequality and its impact can be addressed and help India well implement its PANCHAMITRA

17. भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development paradigm has largely not been modified. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Almost 12.6% of India's land is prone to landslides (NDMA). The Landslides are rapid mass movement of rocks, debris, under the influence of gravity

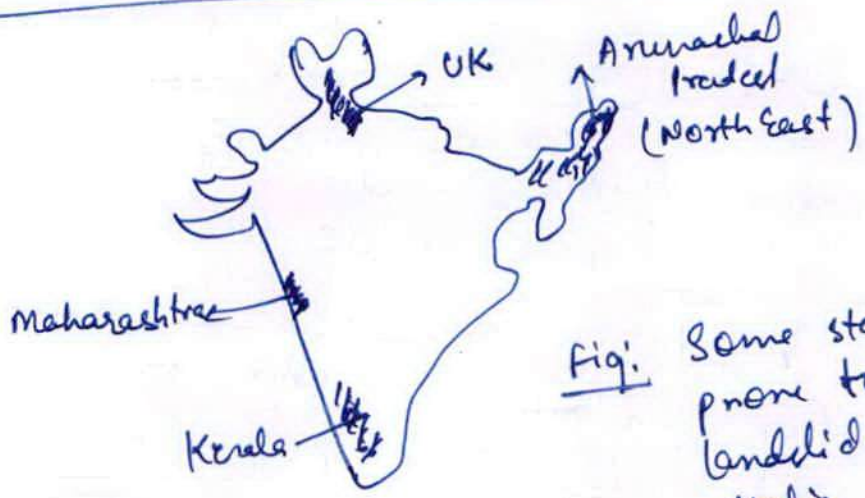


Fig: Some states prone to landslides in India

Increased and Regular occurrence

→ In various parts of Uttarakhand

→ In Kerala (esp. during ~~Rec~~ Kerala floods, etc)

→ In western Ghats region → due to torrential rainfall

→ Jammu Kashmir also has seen multiple instances, etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Still, Dominant Development programme not modifies as follow

① Continuation of Road / Highway Development Project
(Eg) Char Dham Project in Uttarakhand

② Various Hydropower projects continue in some parts for electricity
(Eg) in Arunachal Pradesh

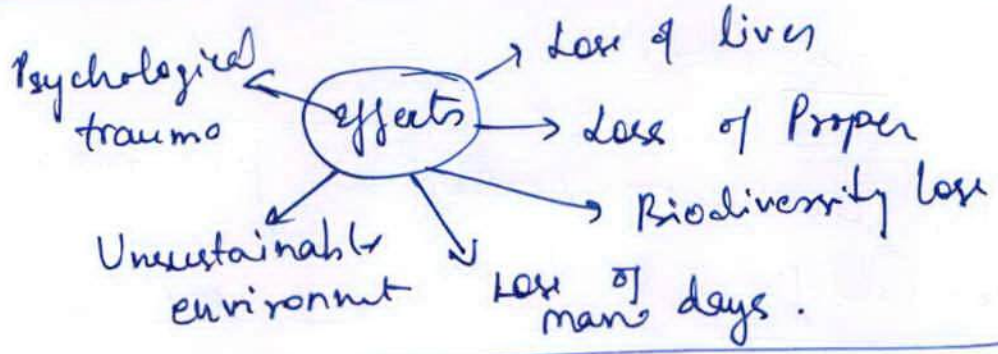
③ The dominant connectivity projects can disrupt the ecosensitive zon
⇓
increase landslides
(Eg) Silverline Project of Kerala
(threat to Western Ghat ecosystem)

④ Tourism promotion → more hotels
landslides ← development

⑤ Project like electricity grids, railway lines → add threat to landslide.

(Eg) Chenab Railway Project (J&K)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin



[Way Forward]

(1) Sustainable development of Mountain ecosystem

(2) Adaptation measures
- ~~Early~~ Vulnerability Mapping
- Early warning system
- Land walls, dykes construction

(3) Promoting less intrusive infra projects
(Eg) Parvatmala → Ropeway connectivity

(4) Sustainable Tourism through Homestays promotion

(5) Awareness generation, Afforestation

Reducing landslides overall is possible with right adaptation & mitigation measures. The [NDMA] Guidelines can further be seen for the process

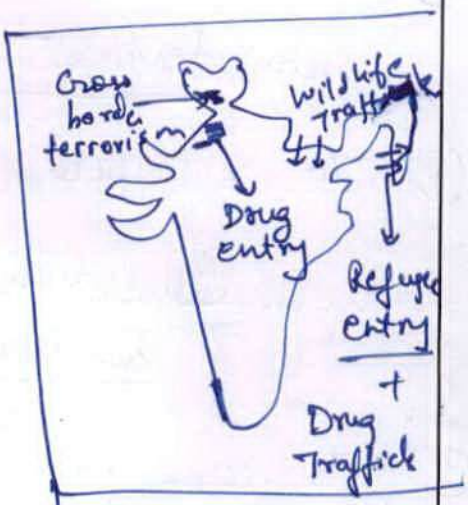
18. राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has a 15000km long land border which it shares with seven countries. It leads to various internal security threats like Cross border threats (Eg terrorism) in India.

Need for Smart Border Mgt



Some Cross border threats (flows) in India

1) To prevent cross border flow of terrorism (Eg) in J&K

(2) To prevent Drug Trafficking (Eg) Manipur

(3) To check entry of illegal migrants (Eg) from Bangladesh

(4) To tackle other issues across border (Eg) Insurgency in Nagaland

(5) To provide safety to people in the area

(6) To protect India's national security

(7) To prevent loss of lives due to militancy, terrorism

(Eg) 26/11 Terror attack

(8) To prevent the youths from indulging into deviant act → Drug addiction

(9) To safeguard our ~~bid~~ animal (fauna) / plant (flora)

(Eg) Reducing trafficking of Red Sanders to Bhutan / Nepal

(10) To ~~cre~~ prevent Radicalisation of youth (Eg) in J&K

Initiative by Govt

(1) Smart Border Mgt through ~~ne~~ deployment of BOLD QIT

(Eg) in India - Pak border

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Smart surveillance through drones

(3) Electric wiring, Biometric security at various border

(4) Providing equipment like Night Glass, google glass to forces

(5) Deployment of security force
(Eg) BSF → at Indo-Pak
Indo-Bangladesh border.

(6) Border Infrastructure Development under MHA's Border Infra Development Project

(7) Promoting development of Border villages

(8) Mechanism like NATGRID, CCTNS for collaboration with national and local agencies

Hence, these steps provide the security of India and its people by reducing cross border flows

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Globalisation refers to the interconnectedness between countries on economic, social and cultural spheres. Money laundering refers to the illicit accumulation of money which is often diverted for various organised crimes

Linkage: Globalisation and Money laundering

① Globalisation increase cross border flow of illegal money
↳ Promotes money laundering.

② Globalisation → led to technological Advancement
↓
Creation of Dark web
→ Promote Narcotics issue
→ Add to money laundering

(3) Globalisation → more easy money transactions secretly
↓
Tax evasion → Evaded money goes for money laundering

(4) Globalisation → Social media promotion
↓
Easy recruitment of people (for money laundering acts).

(5) Globalisation → Radicalisation / Religious Indoctrination easy
↓
Promote money laundering for terrorism → by Recruiting Over Ground Worker

Initiatives

National

(1) Legal steps → PMLA 2002 for preventing money laundering

(2) Establishment of Enforcement

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Directorate

③ Promoting Digitisation → to check on money laundering

International steps

① Establishment of FATF (Financial Action Task Force)

② Categorisation of countries based on lists by FATF → Black list (Eg) Iran
→ Grey List (Eg) Pakistan

③ ~~GOO~~. Base Erosion and Profit Shifting prevention by G7, G20 countries

④ Global minimum tax (proposed by G20 countries

Preventing Money laundering can lead to a fruitful ecosystem for development of 'New India' as well as the world

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Outer space is a global common. However, over few decades there have been increased activities in the outer space with more involvement of countries. It has led to issue of possible weaponisation of space also

Reviewing Past Assumption

Assumption

① Space will not be weaponized

② space won't be militarised

③ Equitable Access to space for all

These assumption have been negated over the year

Hence, the need for review

India's stand in Artemis Accord

① An equitable usage of space for welfare of mankind

② Preventing steps for weaponisation and threat to space

③ India not supportive of Neo Colonisation of universe or bodies like moon

④ Space should be a global common

⑤ Prevent proliferation of space debris

⑥ More responsible usage of space (by preventing any threat to people)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Thus India supports an inclusive outer space which also shows its responsible nature. India can initiate for a proper outer space framework for ~~an~~ better and inclusive use of outer space by all

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK